Controlling Emissions from Locomotive and Marine Diesels



Don Kopinski, U.S. EPA MSTRS Meeting June 9, 2004

Overview

- Brief update on the nonroad diesel final rule
- Locomotive and marine diesel initiative

Nonroad Diesels: An Effective Collaboration

- Program success keyed to extensive outreach done by EPA with all stakeholder groups
 - State and local governments
 - Environmental and public health organizations
 - Engine and equipment manufacturers
 - Oil industry
 - Emissions control manufacturers

Final rule has received widespread support

Nonroad Diesel Program Overview

2007: Nonroad, locomotive and marine diesel fuel sulfur limited to 500 ppm

Large immediate reductions in sulfate PM & SOx from existing fleet

2008: Initial Tier 4 PM standards for engines <75 hp

Achieves early Tier 4 PM reductions

2010: Sulfur limit drops to 15 ppm

- Enables advanced-technology nonroad engine standards
- Applies to locomotive & marine fuel starting in 2012

2011-15: Phase-in of advanced-technology Tier 4 standards

- Reductions of >95% PM, ~90% NOx
- Also new test requirements to ensure control in use



marine 2.6%



locomotive 3.2%



nonroad equipment



home heating, etc 15% not covered

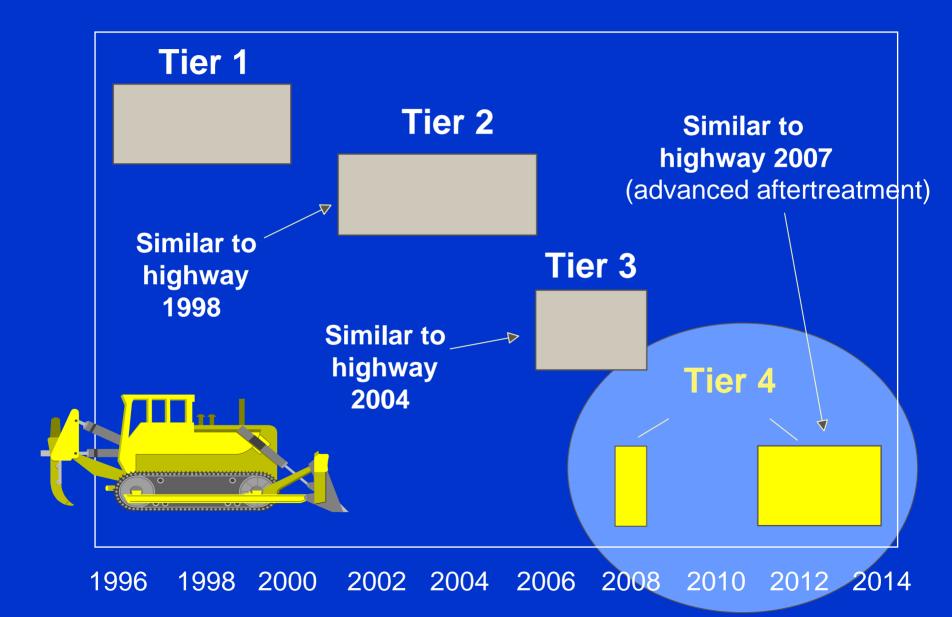
Distillate Fuels

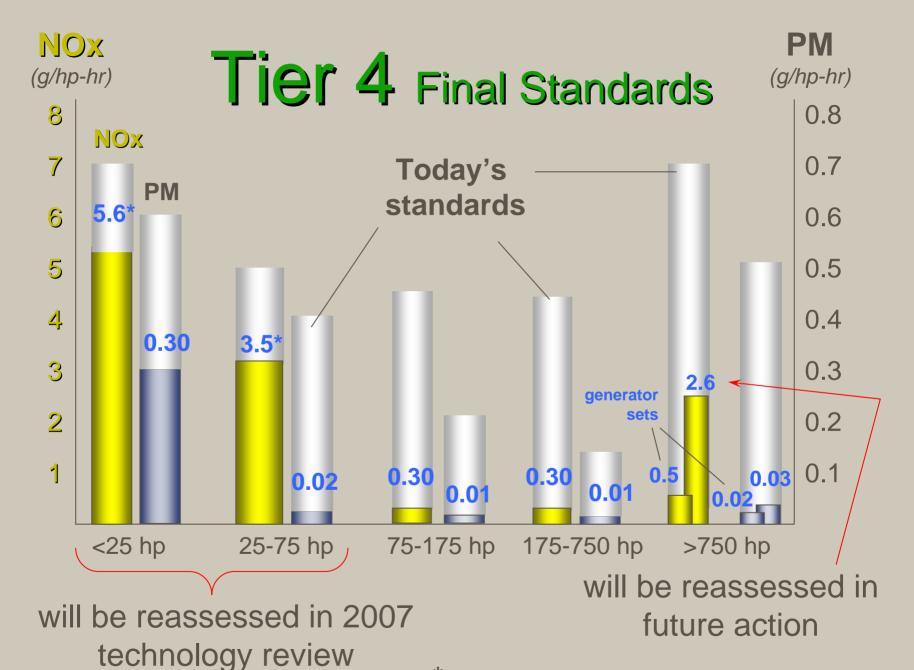


highway diesel fuel 67% regulated since 1993

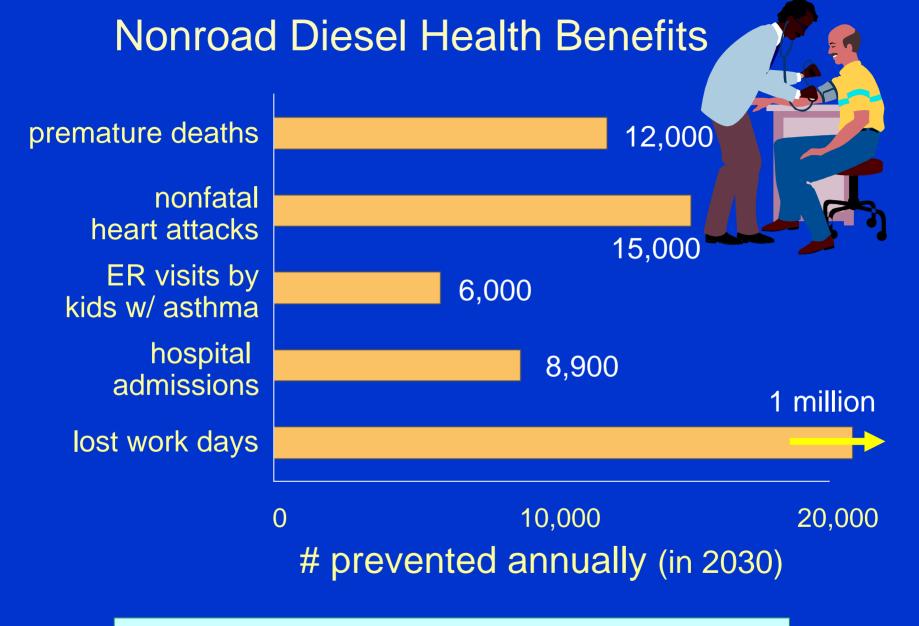
covered by the new program

Phase-In of Nonroad Diesel Engine Programs





* This is a combined NOx + hydrocarbon standard



\$80B annual benefits vs \$2B cost (in 2030)

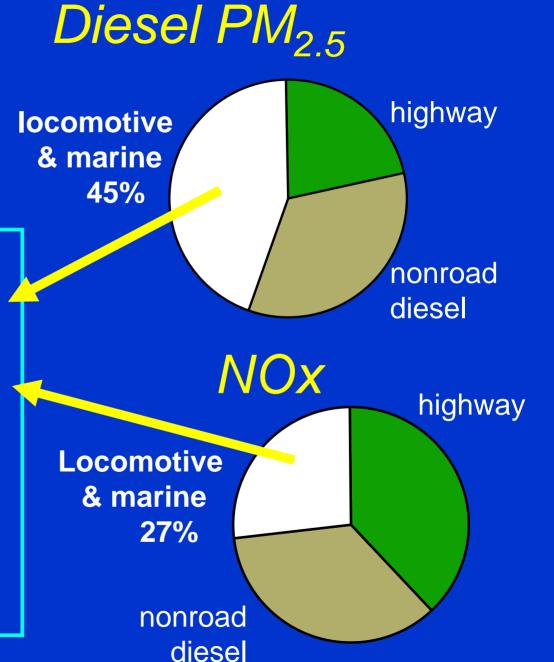
Controlling Emissions From Locomotives and Marine Diesel Engines





Mobile Source Inventories in 2030

- Potential reductions on the order of:
 - ~25,000 tons/yr of PM
 - ~900,000 tons/yr of NOx
- Compares to nonroad rule reductions of:
 - ~129,000 tons/yr of PM 738,000 tons/yr of NOx



Locomotive Types



Line-Haul



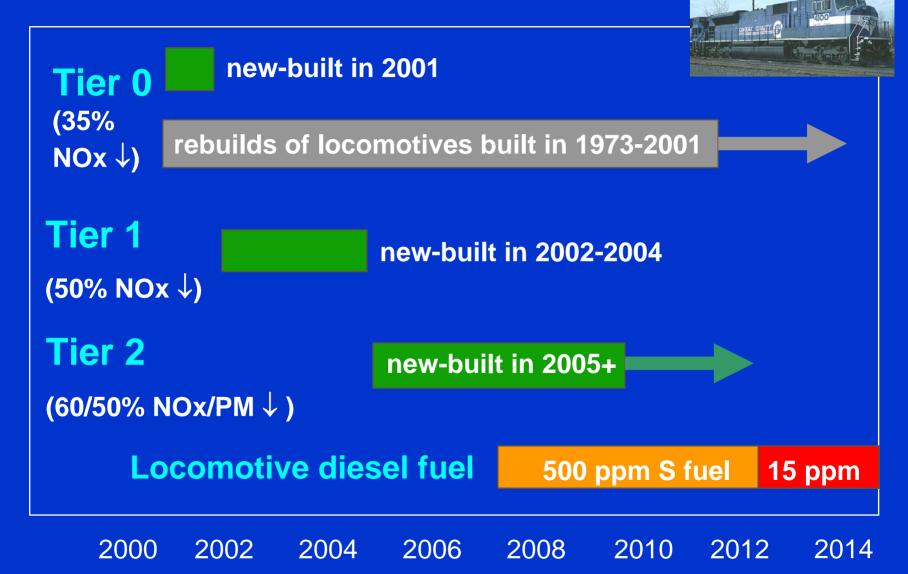
Switch



Passenger

Key Elements of Current Locomotive Program

(only applies to U.S. railroads)



Diesel Marine Applications

<50 hp



gen sets

sailboats

cruisers

Recreational



yachts





workboats

Category 1 Commercial



police boats



fishing vessels

Category 2



tugboats



ferries



auxiliary power for ocean-going vessels



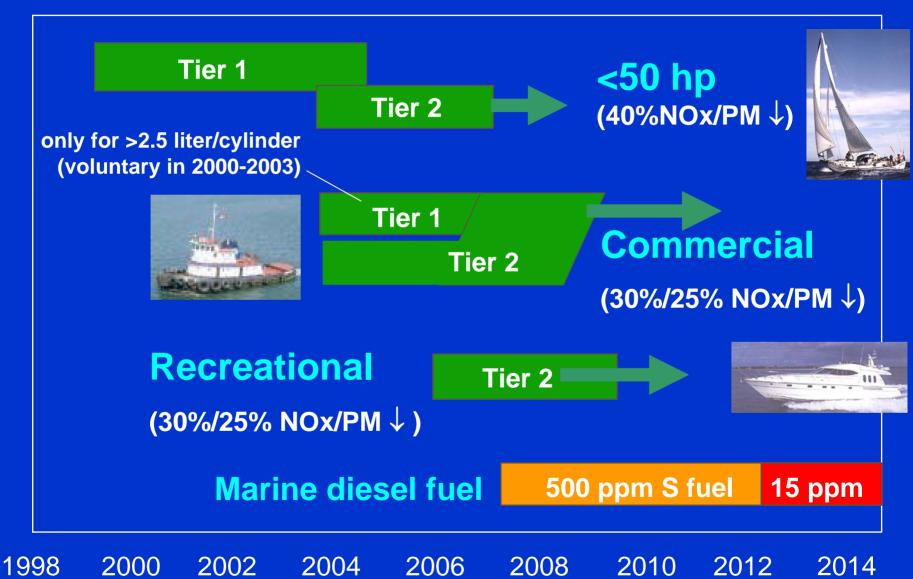
Great Lakes freighters

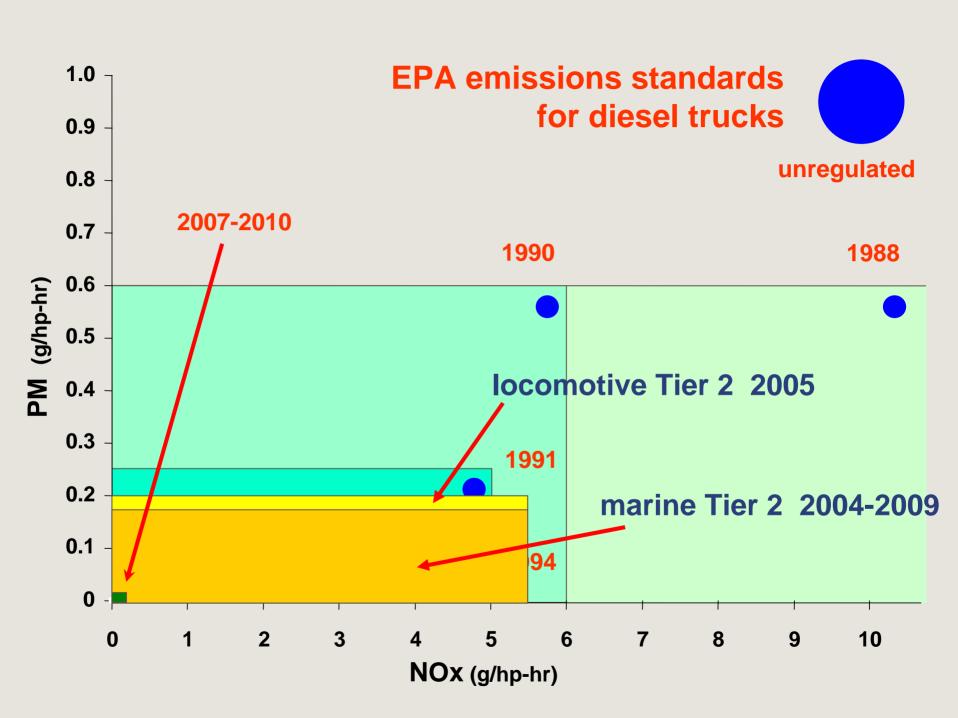
Covered in separate initiative ocean-going ships

Category 3



Key Elements of Current Marine Diesel Program (only applies to U.S. vessels)





Comparison to Nonroad Diesel Rule

What's Similar?

- Large potential benefits
- New technology solutions (NOx and PM traps)
- Range of engine sizes (<10 hp to 3000+ hp)</p>
- Systems approach (need low-sulfur fuel)
- Need to coordinate with existing standards

What's Different?

- High-concentration areas (harbors, railyards, ...)
- Packaging and operating environment issues (e.g.-- RR tunnels, waterjacketed exhaust, idling)
- Fuel already settled
- User community very different (RR's, ports, ...)
- No Tier 3 standards in place
- Major opportunity for engine rebuild/retrofit

Locomotive & Marine Diesels Advance Notice

- Signed by Administrator Leavitt May 11
- Targets high-efficiency (sulfur-sensitive) aftertreatment
 - Patterned after highway and nonroad programs
 - L&M fuel will be at 500 ppm in 2007, 15 ppm in 2012
 - Large pool of 15 ppm fuel (highway/nonroad) earlier
- Considering new standards as early as 2011
 - With phase-in consistent with the nonroad diesel rule
 - Opportunity for comprehensive strategy (retrofits, ...)

Locomotive & Marine Diesels Next Steps

- Comment period open for 60 days after ANPRM publication (likely next week)
- Starting to engage stakeholders in discussions
- NPRM planned for mid-2005
- FRM mid-2006

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